

PRICE. THREEPENCE.

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FOR GEELONG DIRECT.—The Al clipper schooner **ARIEL**, 165 tons register, **HOLDER**, master, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have instant dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to **ANDREW WILSON**, 474, George-street.

SHIP RODNEY.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicates and delivered at our County House before noon on Friday, SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.

NICHOLS and WILLIAMS,
Attorneys for Robert Green, 310, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Clerk, who writes a good hand, and has a knowledge of accounts. Address Box 143, Post Office.

PRESIDENT GOVERNESS wanted. She must be an efficient performer on the piano, and fully competent in French. A liberal salary will be paid, and application invited, at 3 o'clock p.m., to Miss M. A. FLOWER, Elizabeth-st., where particulars may be obtained.

**SALE, Printing and Enamelled Cards. SNEEL-
GROVE and THOMSON, Wholesale Stationers, Church-st.**

wonder at the nervous anxiety
great powers of Western Europe.

There is yet a third political combination in which the eastern quarrel may "eventuate." Austria and Prussia may be too much under the control of Russian policy, and may be too weak to resist the *capricious power* of Russian despotism, or may discern too strong a probability of the future need of Russian aid, to be willing to concur in forcing upon the Czar the terms of accommodation which England and France might demand. They may, therefore, be drawn off, and remain really and nominally neutral, or join the Czar, avowedly or virtually. It does not seem very much matter which, for Polish and Hungarian movements would be equally affected. The struggle once fairly commenced—speedily scatter all pretended neutrality to the winds. Russia, Prussia, and Austria would then be ranged on one side—England, France, and Turkey on the other. We should feel no security in the alliance of England and Austria, and would not only leave the ultimate issue of the contest no longer doubtful, but would enable us to terminate it almost before it was commenced. We should have our parts in the contest assigned, and we were prepared for the steps necessary to ensure success. Such prompt action as we have already specified in the Baltic, on the Danube, and on the Bosphorus, combined with a prompt reply decided upon by England and France, would be sufficient to put an end to the Russian quarrel, and to show that if they gave the smallest aid, open or secret, to the aggressors, they would be regarded as the aggressors of the people, as that of Turkey, unless we exert our own. Under such an arrangement as this, the hardbitten qualities at present exist between Russia and the subject nations, and the various nations would soon die away; each separate state would be at liberty to follow its own inherent tendencies, develop its own special resources, and to carry out its special career of civilisation; and the central and supreme existence would be left only to the power arising from foreign aggression and a control upon interest and discord.

(From the Times, January 26.)

It is strange that Mr. Cobden should speak on the subject of peace and war, more especially of war in the east, and that we should find ourselves constrained in the very respect to agree with him. The chance of peace is, in our eyes, a very small one. Mr. Cobden's own. Whether he has discarded altogether the doctrines of the Peace Society we do not know, but he certainly disavows of war in a more rational and more consistent manner than any other speaker, and with a practical common sense, the absence of which we have had too frequently to regret in speeches on this exciting subject. Mr. Cobden sees at once that the man who sincerely desires peace, without rejecting feelings of devotion to abstract rights, and that a Government

life of the people, as that of Turkey, unless we exert our own. Under such an arrangement as this, heartburnings which at present exist between the dominant and the subject nations, and the nations themselves would soon die away; each separate nation would be at liberty to follow its own inherent tendencies, develop its own special resources, and to carry out its own special form of civilization; and the central authority would support the nations in their efforts to defend against foreign aggression and a control upon internal discord.

(From the Times, January 23.)

It is strange that Mr. Cobden should speak on the subject of peace and war, more especially of war in the past, and that we should find ourselves constrained in very many respects to agree with him. The change of opinion is none other than the putting on of Mr. Cobden's own. Whether he has discarded altogether the doctrines of the Peace Society we do not know, but he certainly discourses of war in a more rational and sensible manner than we have seen him do, and with a practical common sense, the absence of which we have had too frequently to regret in speeches on this existing subject. Mr. Cobden sees at least convinced that we may be sincerely desirous of peace without a stinging feeling to declare on abstract merits, and that a Government

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE REV. DR. CUMMING'S LECTURE.

THE fifth lecture of the course was delivered at Easter-hall, by the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., on "The Signs of the Times." Long before the hour for the lecture had arrived, the hall was crowded; not only was every seat occupied, but every place where an individual could possibly stand.

The Reverend William Calman opened the meeting with prayer.

During the time that rose and loud applause, and said, that we were living in extraordinary times; events succeeded event with extraordinary rapidity, and, to his own mind, they were all pregnant with significant and eloquent meaning in relation to the future. In the past, Providence had been manifesting its power in the drama of time had been filled with special epochs and signs; and there was no reason to doubt that what had been done in reference to the past had also a corresponding meaning in reference to the great epochs that were actually existing, and are to be in the future. In the case of Noah, 120 years were fixed as the period when the windows of heaven should be opened, and the fountains of the great deep broken up, and 'at the allotted time' the deluge came. In the case of the captivity in Egypt was foretold and published by Moses 430 years before it commenced, and his prophecy was fulfilled to the very letter. Jeremiah had said that 70 years should be the time of the captivity in Babylon, and that time was fulfilled. Moreover, had foretold exactly the period of the advent of the Lord Jesus; and it might be reasonably expected, therefore, that the crowning act of the Christian dispensation would be foretold, and that the signs of the times which we could ascertain with certainty that the glory of the latter times was drawing nigh. He might be reminded of the statement of the Saviour, "Of that day and hour no man knoweth, but only the Father who is in heaven." But he replied, that he believed this statement had an exclusive reference to the men who lived at the period when the statement was made: for Jesus himself had given us signs by which we might know

China, and the discovery of the North-West Passage in confirmation of his assertion. The discovery of the North Pole had been sought out so many years before, and the discovery of the Northwest Passage was really to complete the statements of prophecy, "the Gospel shall be preached as a witness among all nations," as the precursor of the end, which is now, these apostrophic days, prophecy, moreover, leads us to suppose that the last days will be marked by assumptions, and an appearance of success on the part of the Romish Church. Now, it must be evident that, at that never did that system boast itself more than now, and now it is more than ever to be foiled, become discredited among the nations—not even in the days of Hildebrand; but her seeming glory would only serve, depend upon it, to light her to her grave. Another student of prophecy was led to believe of the approach of the Kingdom of God, that stated things, was a great battle in the East, which was termed "The battle of the Almighty." Now, that battle, in the present aspect, indicated most clearly, that now, as never before, the Kingdom of God was coming. At this moment revolutionary fires were smouldering under every throne; every capital in Europe would shortly feel the shock, and every country become the scene of convulsion. "Kingdom will claim as its kingdom," it was said, "the earth, and its orbits, or the leaves of the untimely fig-tree when shaken by the wind. The year 1848 was the great year that rushed upon the shores of Europe and then passed on, only to gather up the fragments, and come up again armed in power to do much, destructive and enduring mischief. Another remarkable sign of the times was the intensity concentrated in every species of business, great or small, and in every part of the life. The world was then in a fever of energy and force of will; for evil or for good, the age of apathy was gone; whatever men now do, they do with all their might,—signs certain to accompany the coming up of the Kingdom of which angels had been the spectators, and men the actors. If, then, this energy and perseverance was observable among men of the world, let Christians not be behind in manifesting a like spirit; but whatever they do, let them do it in the name of Jesus, the Redeemer's kingdom and the salvation of humankind.

[illegible]

"Yes, Miss Awful," said Jupiter, performing the duty.

"And now stick it up across Prince's face, through his bridle bands, there. And now, Prince, you have a banner on your forehead—stand still, my jewel!"

Throwing back to the groom the bridle of his steed, which she had held while he did her bidding—she stood forward, stroked Prince, patting him on the neck, and whispered a few words in his ear, when the noble animal shook his mane, and with a snort of human energy, and stood as still as a horse of bronze or marble. Then, to Denning's unutterable surprise, she drew a horse-pistol from under the saddle, and after examining to see that all was right, proceeded to cock it.

"Mr. Denning, do pray be so kind as to retire to a little distance, and look after Jupiter, for he is always in the way." Denning did quietly as he was bid, and when he had at all times returned to the place, he looked pistol in his hand, she described a circle, of which Prince standing stock still was the centre. Crack, bang! went the pistol, and the rider stopped.

The flag had been pierced with a bullet at its very centre. The creature of the momentary gods, five inches below, pawed and snorted as if in joy for the success of the feat. Denning was quite excited with the exactness and beauty of the aim, thus taken from the safety of the mounted Indians at a full gallop, and he rushed forward to examine the bullet-hole in the handkerchief.

"I should not mind," said he to the young Amazon, who had joined him and busied herself in stroking the horse's neck, "if you were to do this every day, taking my station on the back of your doughty steed, and holding the flag in person, if you fancy trying it again—so practiced, so certain, is your admirable hand."

"By no means," said Alida, all a woman's softness rushing into her eyes. "Heaven knows, I am wild enough, but not yet prepared to risk a fellow-creature, much less my own and my sister's friend. I have no doubt your eyes have longed to express your wishes for me, but I certainly has mine, and I will not turn our horses' heads homewards. What say you?"

Are you entertained with the first specimen of Kiam-

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.
(From the *Lancet* *Slaving Campaign*.)

It is in this country is engaged in foreign, were that the value and importance of the British Colonies to the nation will be best appreciated. It is on such occasions that we are reminded that we can be given to those who tell us that Colonies are a burden to us, and that the country would be much better without the expense of them. A very little reflection will show that the colonies of England are essentially a commercial nation, and the trade of the Colonies would render her, in a great degree, independent of all foreign trade. The Australian Colonies afford a fine instance of the truth of what we state; and when we are told that the Colonies are a burden, it is but a fit occasion to call attention to the subject.

There is scarcely a branch of our trade that is not at this moment getting full employment in supplying these colonies. The demand for our manufactures and our goods is the demand will not only continue, but increase for several years to come. It is very certain that England could enter on the war with this as her strongest ally, and any other ally she could supply with goods from the present aspect of affairs, with greater confidence than if she did not possess the advantages of Colonial possessions. They give the country resources within herself, and are a constant reinforcement to our arms. It may be said that Australia is not a fair sample to adduce in support of colonization. But why is it an exception to other British Colonies? Chiefly because it is so fertile, so immensely populous, consequently, sooner than any other colony, it has become a great and powerful become productive. It has been the source of the attracted thousands to its land, and it has given it a consequence, in the estimation of our rulers, which was as it would otherwise have enjoyed. England has been the first to discover it, and it is possible that, had the discovery not been made, it might, for a century more, have continued the same neglected spot. But the discovery of it has been made, and it is now a valuable through neglect, that it is to continue so. Our North American colonies have had to endure as much longer disregard than Australia; and, how- ever, it has been many years earlier, sources of

Australia was treated for many years as if its only use was to be a receptacle for criminals, and, perhaps, to produce wool. In like manner Canada and New Brunswick were only looked to as places to supply wood and timber. Now the Western American Colonies promise to be among the most important possessions of England, and extensive consumers of the productions of our industry. The British Government will now see the inestimable value of the British Colonies, as far as commerce is concerned, inure to its resources and wealth which foreign wars may of course imperil, but which they cannot destroy.

BERDAN'S MACHINE AT BIRMINGHAM.—At the annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at Birmingham, on Wednesday last, Mr. Berdan, in the chair, a paper, prepared at the request of the Council, was read by the secretary, on Mr. Berdan's Gold Machine. The paper was illustrated by two lantern diagrams, giving sections of the crushing and separating apparatus respectively, and by two brass models of the machine, one of one, and one of two basins in a frame. At the close of the paper a discussion arose, in which the merits of the invention were fully discussed. Mr. Berdan, who was present, followed, America and her inventors were thanked, in connexion with the machine of Berdan, when Mr. Stansbury, who was present, returned thanks. In alluding to Berdan's machine, he observed that it had now been in service for three months, and had confirmed the impression made upon his mind by an inspection of the model, which had been exhibited for three months previously. He agreed that the merit of the machine, as an invention, lay in its extreme simplicity. When other attempts to discourage him with regard to its permanent success, by saying that other inventions would supersede it, he always told them that, according to the Bulletin of Birmingham, the inventor had only investigated this subject in this country, there only remaining a margin of 5 per cent. for future inventors to work upon, and that, too, in the rough way in which the experiments were tried in London. He admitted that not many men in large numbers, without all doubt, if any remained, would soon be dispelled by their practical operation on an extensive scale.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, only twelve months ago, was held at the Crystal Palace at Baitley on Tuesday. Lord Cathorpe presided; and was supported by Mr. Adley, M.P.; Captain Stuart, Mr. C. Sturge, Mr. M. Gan, and other influential persons of the north. School committees of ladies was appointed to take measures for the erection of a girls' reformatory school. Several munificent donations have been made in favour of it, including one of £1000 and a subscription of £100 per annum from the Duke of Devonshire, and £1000 from Miss Burdett Coutts and Mrs. W. Chance.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.
Wednesday Evening.
A large sale of teas was effected by Mr. Charles Newton yesterday (Tuesday), on account of the late arrival of the ship "Hesperus," from Canton.

ment was by the Mary Ray, one half of which had been previously disposed of at high rates. The residue consisted of 1500 whole chests, 1150 half chests, 750 boxes, which were sold, generally, at the rate of £3 18s. to £4 per chest.

The qualities of these teas could not be called first-rate, but they were nevertheless good average teas. The bulk was bought for exportation, and some surprise was expressed by importers at the low price submitted to.

After this sale, the residue of the teas by the Aurora was sold by Mr. Newton, on account of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; six hundred chests, similar in quality to the parcels above alluded to obtained £4. 1800 boxes of southeong sold at 16s. 6d. per box.

In Manila sugars the only holders are the Australasian Sugar Company. Their price for Pampanga sugar is £25s per ton; for Taal £23; for Zebu £23. Considering the high rates now in demand from the Eastern ports (£7 per ton), and the premium on Bills (5 per cent.) this price of sugar can scarcely cover rates.

In the finer sugars, a very little business has been doing. Java may be quoted at from £26 to £30 per ton.

Mauritius sugars may be quoted at the same rate.

Cassipora, No. 1, we may quote at £39.

In spirits, we expect that rum is likely to command very high rates. The present quotations are 5s. 9d. for 10 o. p., and 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. for 28 to 30 o. p. The stock here is small, and holders are firm at these prices.

The best markets used in England or other western for procuring rum, half East, and good West India, was 3s. 10d. per gallon. In East Indian rum, large transactions have been lately effected at 4s., 4s. 6d., per gallon.

Our colonial distillers have advanced their figures one shilling per gallon, at which rate they, as we are informed, are declining contracts orders.

In brandies, large transactions have taken place during the last few days, at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. The latest commercial advices from England announce a very prospect of a rise.

In case gin our stock, range, and prices for the best qualities rule from 17s. to 18s. At the present rate of freights to this port, these prices must prove a loss both to the importer and exporter.

In the highest class of wines we are re-exporting to Europe, in consequence of prices, being the lowest advisers, ruling higher than elsewhere. Holders are expecting higher rates. In low wines very little is doing, prices barely paying cost and freight.

In cigars some activity has prevailed since the late arrivals from Manila. Some sales have been effected at 62s. 6d., but the largest holders are firm, anticipating a higher figure.

The value of the gold and specie transmitted to England by the Golden Age and Maid of Judah, both of which vessels are expected to sail from Sydney this morning, may be taken as a guide to our American remittance, at 112½ dols. per ounce.

M^R. GEORGE SMITH has received by instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at his (the Australian Horse) Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 11th inst., the following:

- 2 clearance carriages
- 2 pairs of bay carriage horses
- one pair horse and harness
- 1 ditto ditto brass ditto ditto

N.B.—The Carriages are for sale by description, and the horse will be sold either as pairs or singly, subject to trial in cart or sulk, and will be sold without reserve.

M^R. GEORGE SMITH, Auctioneer.

M^R. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 11th inst.,

- A pair of grey carriage horses

N.B.—They are both sound and in a single trail, and are, without exception, the strongest pair of carriage horses offered for sale since same time.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

M^r. GEORGE SMITH will sell by auction, at the Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A very handsome pair of black horses—suitable to madsin, and accustomed to run in a small four-wheeled phaeton.

Furs and Cloths for Curveseech Sale.

M^R. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 11th, at 11 o'clock.

E In diamond.

L.H.A., 9.

110 One case "Irish" dieties, assorted, in drabs, blues, blacks, clares, and browns
111 One case containing lamp, fat, and round stable loas.
112 One ditto victorias.
113 One ditto victorias.

Terms at sale.

Fifty-eight Bales American Cotton, Drills, Shirtings, Towellings,
M^r. C. NEWTON will sell by auction,
at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 11th instant,
at half-past 10 o'clock.

And the balance of the undermentioned goods, without reserve,
Portland striped shirtings
L-b checked do
Huckback towellings
Brookfield sheetings
Fine longdills
Twilled ducks
Blue and scarlet serge.

Terms at sale.

Fifty-eight Bales and Cases First-class Seasonable Slips.
M^r. C. NEWTON will sell by auction,
at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 11th instant,
at 10 o'clock.

Six bales extra stout twilled muslins
Five ditto ditto fine washed ditto
Four ditto ditto ditto long cloth
Two bales 2 x 2 striped
Two ditto best blue jeans
One ditto ditto plaid
Two ditto ditto scarlet
Two ditto striped garmseys
Three ditto blue
Two ditto lambwool vests
Two ditto ditto pants

CLOTHING.
Two bales great coat, pearl buttons

Two ditto mummy jackets
Three ditto pilot Army coats
One ditto bushruff coats
Two ditto pilot trousers
Two ditto flannel
Three cases superior cloth and flannel trousers, black
Two ditto coloured double ditto
Two ditto black cloth flannel
Two ditto 10-4 navy
Two ditto 10-4 navy
One ditto 10-4 ditto
Two ditto 12-4 ditto
Two ditto 10-4 marlet ditto,
The above superior lot of goods are for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of Monster Sale.—Two Days more.
Important to Buyers of Drapery in Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith,
Bathurst, Newcastle, Canden, Terrima, Gungahlin, Queanbeyan,
Bulterah, and elsewhere. Military, Marine, Morphs, Newcastle, Singleton,
and Dealers generally.

Three Hundred and Sixty-four Cases new and choice Drapery Goods.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received
instructions from Messrs. HOW, WALKER,
and CO., to sell by Auction at his Rooms,
THIS DAY FRIDAY, 11th
AT FIFTEEN, 12th instant,
All the above goods day previously.
364 packages of the unreserved lot of goods, without reserve.
The whole of the goods are new, seasonable, and well adapted to
the present demand.
15 sales 3-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 fine Wiltshire blankets
10 ditto 10-4 marlet ditto
2 ditto blue ditto
2 ditto travelling rug
4 ditto coloured worsted ditto
4 ditto coloured diaper ditto
1 ditto ditto

2 ditto marcella quilt
2 ditto blue quilted ditto
1 ditto imitation Welch blanket
1 ditto real ditto
1 ditto Laneshire ditto
2 ditto blue serge

SLOPER.

10 cases drab molokai trousers
2 ditto milers' ditto
2 ditto black casimere ditto
2 ditto fancy doekin ditto
2 ditto blue plaid cloth
8 ditto ditto seals
4 ditto ditto American jeans
5 ditto ditto monkey jackets
4 ditto coloured dog coats
2 ditto black ditto
3 ditto fancy vests
4 ditto blue serge shirts
2 ditto velvet ditto
4 ditto striped and blue gummings
2 ditto scarlet gummings
2 ditto lambswool vests
2 ditto ditto pants
2 ditto wool knee
1 ditto half hose
4 ditto white cotton hose
2 ditto black worsted ditto
4 ditto cotton braces
2 ditto in-shrubber ditto
2 ditto fine blue cap
2 ditto boys' fancy ditto
2 ditto men's fine felt hats
2 ditto children's fancy ditto
2 ditto black Paris hats
5 halves stout twilled repaines
2 cases fine washed ditto
2 ditto white ill-corn shirts
2 ditto 2 x 2-strippd shirt

2 ditto do J. trousers
 1 ditto J. Berlinberg
 1 ditto suit trousers
 2 ditto calico coats
 1 ditto waterproof clothing
 2 ditto ditto leggings
 2 cases boys' clothing
 1 ditto boys' heavier coats
 1 ditto fine cloth pelmish
 1 ditto wash in rain
 1 ditto mohair ditto
 1 ditto drab cloth driving
 1 ditto superfine black Frack coats
 1 ditto ditto ditto dress ditto
 2 ditto cord trousers
 1 ditto MANCHESTER GOODS.
 6 cases white sheetings
 1 ditto Horrock's cloth
 1 ditto Wigam cloth
 2 beige 7-1/2 inch stout sheeting
 2 ditto 8-1/2 inch ditto
 1 ditto 10-1/2 inch ditto
 1 ditto 20-1/2 inch stout grey
 2 ditto 7-1/2 inch ditto
 4 ditto 7-1/2 inch cotton ticks
 1 ditto 30-1/2 inch linen check
 1 ditto 15-1/2 inch cotton ditto
 1 ditto drab muselin
 1 ditto ditto cord
 2 ditto cotton handkerchiefs
 20 cases 3-4 prints, fancy
 1 ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
 4 ditto Weyler's 3-4 prints
 2 ditto ditto 7-8 ditto
 1 ditto piano furniture
 2 ditto furniture daisy
 1 ditto dressel brown holland
 1 ditto rough ditto
 4 ditto table linen
 1 ditto handkerchiefs

- 2 ditto emoloured rolled shirtings
- 2 ditto emoloured
- 2 cases French surtins
- 2 ditto 1-4 emoloured coburgs
- 2 ditto black alpines lastings
- 2 ditto 4-emoloured ditto
- 2 ditto 6-8 fine gales
- 2 ditto 3-4 ditto ditto
- 2 ditto 6-4 spun ditto
- 2 ditto 3-4 printed cashmere robes
- 4 ditto ditto de laimes
- 2 ditto made up dresses, in various materials, & me-
- rency rich and elegant

MANTLES.

10 cases mantles, all the most fashionable and elegant
styles, made in the very best manner, in

- Real Orpèze velvet
- Ditto French satin
- Ditto ditto merino
- Fine French cloth
- Fine French cashmere
- Fine a-pace cloth
- Silk and satins
- 2 Cases, consisting of
- Rich black moire
- Ditto ditto dupoon
- Ditto merino plaids
- Ditto ditto antelope
- Beynd-d'oreat-silk
- Kilgint axlin robes
- 2 cases handkerchief longest ribbons
- 2 ditto F-a-o. Purses
- 2 ditto tussar bonnets
- 2 ditto ditto handsomely trimmed
- 2 ditto shillies w trimmed hats
- ditto wool peliss
- 2 ditto fancy bays and cravats
- ditto shawl wool shawls
- 2 ditto long plaids

2 ditto rose print damask
2 ditto ditto twisted damask
2 ditto ditto printed flanne
2 ditto 4-4 and 4-4 plain shawls
2 ditto cincham umbrellas
2 ditto silk ditto
2 ditto carpet bags
1 ditto fur in sable, squirrel, mink, lynx, and cat costume
1 ditto fur in
2 ditto real corals
2 ditto ladies' neck ties
2 ditto French kid gloves
1 ditto fine silk and thread.

This sale, like the one just over, will be without the usual reserve.
The goods are all new, and of a superior and substantial description, and adapted to the winter trade.
Terms liberal.

